VIRGINIA GAZETTE,
AND
PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

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From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1797.

Fellow Citizens,

The charge of Judge Iredell to the jury at Richmond, and the conſequent preſentment of myſelf and others—I have lately read with every ſentiment of indignation which could be inſpired in the boſom of a free man: If my countymen do not feel the ſame reſentment, it muſt be becauſe they have forgotten thoſe ſentiments ſo favorable to the freedom of opinion which a few years ago we fought and bled for. The judiciary inſtitutions of the United States are valuable only as they tend to preſerve the public peace and individual rights, by a regular and juſt execution of the laws:—If no law has been violated, there can be no buſineſs for the federal judiciary, and it is as yet a feature of liberty we enjoy, that no law has made it culpable to entertain or to expreſs our opinions either in matters of religion or politics; it has however been a regular practice of the federal judges, to make political diſcourſes to the grand jurors throughout the United States: They have become a band of political preachers, inſtead of a ſage body to adminiſter the law—They do not complain of violations of any law and point, out the true courſe of redreſs, but they complain of opinions which they ſeem to think tend to defeat their ſyſtem of politics; the next thing I ſuppoſe will be, their ſyſtem of religion. They ſeem to be making uſe of their power and influence both perſonally and officially to controul the freedom of individual opinion, and thoſe things excite a ſuſpicion that if they are continued, the time will come, when men of different political and religious ſentiments from the judges, will not find that eaſy acceſs to juſtice which thoſe of different opinions may expect. Beſides the impropriety of theſe kind of charges to jurors, as they are a departure from the immediate province of the judges—they ſhew a political influence over the judges by the executive, which is calculated to do irretrievable harm. Judge Iredell's charge at Richmond not only countenances theſe remarks, but will give riſe to the moſt ſerious train of reflections, that can engage the mind of any man devoted to the freedom of opinion—The jury who acted under this charge appear by their preſentment to have conſidered it as an authority for cenſuring the independence of private opinion. They have preſented as a real evil the circular letters of ſeveral members of congreſs, without name, and particularly mine by name, becauſe they diſſeminate unfounded calumnies againſt the government, tending to ſeparate the people from it, and increaſe or produce a foreign influence in our country contrary to law, the authors were fit ſubjects for a preſentment and for puniſhment. The omiſſion to preſent the authors as culprits, and confining preſentment to the opinions contained in the letters, afford the moſt unanſwerable proof that theſe letters were not the evidences of any illegal act; if they were, neither the court or jury ſeem to have underſtood the proper manner of doing their duty; if they were not, they have judicially animadverted upon the freedom of opinion, with a view either to ſuppreſs it, or to counteract its beneficial effects. At a diſtance from my conſtituents, charged with their beſt intereſts, and bound to give them ſuch information relative to their public concerns, as I poſſeſſed, I never before knew it was criminal to execute this duty. If I have written falſely with a view to deceive my countrymen, why did not this enlightened jury ſtate the facts which I have miſrepreſented? I could then have acquitted myſelf by the proofs I poſſeſs; but when they attack my political opinions, which are but the reſult of facts, they do but oppoſe opinion to opinion. If they can draw better concluſions from all neceſſary evidence relative to the points upon which I have ſpoken than myſelf, they ſhould have preſented to you that courſe of reaſoning by which they were ſatisfied, and thus by addreſſing themſelves to your judgments, have ſatisfied you in oppoſition to the opinions which I have given; but would this not have anſwered their purpoſe. They were armed with an awful power, and a naked preſentment ſucceeding a political charge from the bench was better calculated to overawe than a manly courſe of argument. I need not ſay to my fellow citizens, that I love my country and will ſupport its goverment, upon the principles of a freeman:—I do not believe any branch of its adminiſtrators is infallible, and whenever they appear to me to encroach on the principles which are neceſſary to ſuppport our freedom and independence, I will continue to act the part of a watchful centinel at the poſt where you have placed me; a charge that I was attempting by my letters to produce, or increaſe a foreign influence deſtructive of my country's intereſt, ſeems to be but the reſult of an act too often and too ſucceſsfully uſed by thoſe who are meditating the object they proſcribe, while by alarms they are diminiſhing the affection of the public towards a nation they dread, they are but ſecretly making way for a new attachment towards a nation they love; and in proportion as they can ſucceed in the firſt view, they are ſure in the courſe of human event of obtaining their wiſhes in the latter view. Look at the names of the grand jury who have made this unexampled preſentment; although you will find ſome native Americans who have been attached to the independence, of their country, you will readily perceive what they mean by foreign influence: I, like you, my fellow citizens, can have no views of this ſort. I have felt, and I ſtill do feel, an attachment for the French nation: They aſſiſted my country to eſtabliſh its independence, and they aided us in ſecuring peace: They have formed a republic on the overthrow of monarchy and tyranny; I therefore feel intereſted in their favor: I look with a friendly eye on their faults, but I admire their heroiſm and military proweſs.—Still if that nation or any other on earth, ſhall invade the independence and freedom of my country, I ſhall view the attempt as an independent American. It is Britiſh influence that we have moſt to dread. In proportion as our commerce and intercourſe with England has become more neceſſary to them, by the events in Europe, a ſtronger deſire has been manifeſted to ſtop our intercourſe with France, and engage it in favor of Great-Britain. Whenever our commerce has turned in favor of France, England has oppreſſed it; whenever it has turned in favor of England, France has oppreſſed it. Our commerce has become a ſubject of conteſt between theſe two nations: It is injured and oppreſſed by both. England was appeaſed for a moment by Mr. Jay's treaty—As a neutral nation we are bound to place France on the ſame footing: But the occaſion has offered a favorable opportunity to England, to irritate us with France, and France with us, with a view to eſtabliſh an incurable quarrel, the conſequence of which muſt be a complete monopoly of us and our intereſts by Great-Britain. In this view it is that alarms are ſpread about French influence, for if a quarrel can be inſured between France and America, no moral truth can be more true, than this political one, that the United States will be thrown into an alliance offenſive and defenſive with Great-Britain. My wiſhes and my determinations have always been to maintain the neutrality of the United States, and regardleſs of the intereſt of other nations to keep free from connecting our national fortunes with thoſe of any European power. For theſe things and for theſe endeavours, my opinions have been held up, by a grand jury at Richmond as derogatory to the happineſs and peace of my country: You my fellow citizens will view this attempt to influence opinion with the indignation it deſerves, and I promiſe you moſt ſincerely it ſhall not intimidate me from purſuing the ſame means of informing you, which has incurred the cenſure of this political court and jury.

I am with every ſentiment of reſpect,
My Fellow Citizens,
Your faithful ſervant,
SAM. J. CABELL.

☞ *Thoſe Printers who are friends to freedom of opinion, and eſpecially ſuch as may have publiſhed the preſentment alluded to, are requeſted to give the above a place in their papers.*

RICHMOND, June 14.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c.

To James Iredell, one of the Aſſociate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

SIR,

THAT our Federal judiciary is wiſely conſtituted, every one will admit. But the beſt inſtitution may be perverted—the moſt perfect theory diſtorted in its practice.—While judges adminiſter the law, they anſwer the end of their appointment. But when they are degraded into the engines of an executive, they deviate widely from what their duty ſhould preſcribe. When a charge to the grand inqueſt of a ſtate breathes the ſpirit of peace and decorum, it is ſalutary—but when it is merely a political invective calculated to irritate and inflame, it is a bane inſtead of a bleſſing to ſociety. A judge ſhould confine himſelf in his charge, to offences againſt the exiſting laws of the country. He ſhould neither deſcant on the general politics of, nor indulge in the political vagaries, which his own heated imagination may ſuggeſt. He ſhould neither approve the tenets of one party, nor inveigh againſt the principles of another.—He ſhould neither commend the wiſdom of an adminiſtration, nor mark the virulence of its opponents.—Above all, he ſhould be very vigilant, leſt he impreſſes on the public mind, that he foſters in his own boſom all the acrimony of a partizan.

What induces you to ſuppoſe, ſir, you are an emiſſary ſent round the United States to inculcate certain principles in politics? Is there any law of Congreſs which confers on you the powers of a political miſſionary; or have you, according to the diplomatic regimen, ſecret inſtructions to diſſeminate ſuch principles? That your addreſs is inflammatory is apparent from its language and its ſentiments. Under the aſſumed garb of moderation you endeavour to incite the jury to make a preſentment reſponſive to the addreſs. To make them acceſſories is proſcribing political opinions to which you are hoſtile. That this was your intention is a fair conſtruction of your charge. The effect which that charge produced, equally demonſtrates the malignity of the motive. That preſentment is an overt act of treaſon againſt the good ſenſe of Virginia. To that treaſon you are an acceſſory, if not a principal. There is one principle that is inculcated in your charge, which I really had eſteemed, exploded from this country: You endeavour to preſcribe to the people of this ſtate the manner in which they ſhall diſcuſs public meaſures. You endeavour to regulate the degree of heat which ſhall enter into thoſe diſcuſſions. You offer yourſelf as a political thermometer for the uſe of the Virginians! But I fear, ſir, that the mercury of your political compoſition, will never riſe to the temperature of manlineſs. In delivering a political charge, you exceeded the powers of a judge—you uſurped an authority not delegated to you by the laws or conſtitution of your country.

And now let me aſk you, ſir, what muſt be your ſenſations, when you ſee your charge inſerted in every miniſterial paper through the United States, as ſubſervient to the views of a party? What muſt be the impreſſion of the world on your judicial conſiſtency? At the moment when you recommended to the jury a vigilance againſt infractions of the law, you violated it yourſelf: Like moſt empty declaimers, you ran into the very vice you were inveighing againſt. Your charge is on your own principles, more exceptionable than the letter of Mr. Cabell. He had at leaſt a ſemblance of juſtification. It was a communication between the repreſentative and his conſtituent, Your preſentment ſays he exceeded, not uſurped authority. But what is your anathema? It has not the ſhadow of right for its baſis—Had the jury acted conſiſtently, they ſhould have preſented your charge as a greater nuiſance than the letter of Col. Cabell. Having thus curſorily analyzed the charge itſelf, let me advert to the preſentment, which may be conſidered as the offspring of that charge—and the child will be found to exceed the malignancy even of its parent. And let me again obſerve, ſir, what may be the vices diſcoverable in that preſentment is imputable, in ſome meaſure to yourſelf—ſince your addreſs invited ſuch an anſwer. The heinous ſin imputed to Mr. Cabell, was his repreſenting to his conſtituents, that the adminiſtration of our government was defective, or, (if you pleaſe, ſir,) depraved. This our immaculate jury term ſeditious. This is an indefinite expreſſion. If the jury conſider that the expreſſion of ſentiments relative to the executive, when thoſe ſentiments reflect on its wiſdom or integrity, is ſedition, they are unſupported by the laws of the United States. And I defy theſe hunters after ſedition, theſe panders of the executive, to ſhew that the expreſſion of ſuch ſentiments is criminal. I defy them to demonſtrate it, though aſſerted by a judge on the bench, and a judge in the jury room. But the jury conſiders the practice of writing generally, as contrary to law.—In a free government, the people poſſeſs every power which is not abridged by expreſs ordinance. Let the jury ſhew in this inſtance, the law which prohibits this ſpecies of intercourſe between a repreſentative and his conſtituent—is it to be found in the conſtitution or laws of the union? I have ſearched both critically, but have found no clauſe in either which prohibits it. The inference is then, that it is a right which a member of congreſs unequivocally poſſeſſes. The jury are guilty of the ſame incongruity with the judge. While they cenſure an uſurpation of power in a repreſentative they are guilty of a greater as a grand jury. This preſentment is a violent attack upon the liberty of America—upon immunities which are the palladia of our civil rights, it profanes the freedom of political intercourſe, and attempts covertly to annihilate the liberty of the preſs. But I have too much reliance on the good ſenſe of Virginia, not to hope that ſuch lawleſs attempts will only reflect an odium upon the authors of them. Attacks on liberty muſt be nipt in the bud or they will be eventually ſucceſsful. You have the honour, ſir, to be the firſt judge who has made an attack upon our rights, and I truſt you will be the firſt to feel the puniſhment which public opinion can inflict.

The obloquy which was attached to the memory of a Jefferies, was a ſufficient torture for his crimes. But what juſtification can you give for your conduct after the addreſs was delivered into court? Your inconſiſtency was more glaring than before. If the conduct for which Mr. Cabell was preſented was criminal, the court ſhould have directed a proſecution; if it was no offence, the court ſhould have informed the jury that they had exceeded their powers—both to reſcue a man who was innocent, and pre-

vent future juries from falling into the same error. By not directing the attorney for the United States to profecute, you tacitly admitted that the preſentment was improper—by not informing the jury that it was illegal, you evinced that you had not candour ſufficient to do juſtice to an innocent man—Thus you diſcovered you were actuated by party motives. In uſing this explicit language, ſir, delicacy is not wounded—you ſhewed no reſpect for Col. Cabell's feelings—you deſerve none for your own.

It was not perſonal conſideration for you which prevented theſe ſtrictures from appearing during the ſetting of the court, it was an unwillingneſs to reflect diſgrace on the tribunals of my country.

Virginia has been honoured by your preſence for many ſucceſſive circuits; in requital for the hoſpitality you have received, you have endeavoured to curtail her rights. It only remains for her to wiſh, that your future travels may take a different direction. Whether your conduct has not deſervedly elicited ſuch a wiſh, is left for the awful tribunal of public opinion to decide.

SCÆVOLA.

Richmond, June 11, 1797.

BOSTON, June 2.

At twelve o'clock, the two branches convened in the repreſentatives' chamber, to qualify the governor, and lieutenant governor elect—immediately after they came in, when the Hon. INCREASE SUMNER, addreſſes the two houſes as follows:

Gentlemen of the Hon. Senate, and Gentlemen of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Deeply impreſſed, with a ſenſe of the honor conferred on me by an appointment to the office of chief magiſtrate within this commonwealth, by the free ſuffrages of the people, I cannot altogether ſuppreſs the emotions that ariſe, on receiving ſo diſtinguiſhing a mark of their eſteem and confidence.—Satisfied with my former ſituation on the bench of the ſupreme judicial court, I had no wiſh for further advancements; but the unſolicited voice of my fellow-citizens, has induced me to yield to their opinion. I therefore accept the appointment, and am now ready to enter on the duties of an office, which I conſider highly important to the community, as well as honorary to myſelf.

In contemplating the cares and duties of ſo elevated a ſtation, much concern would ariſe, were it not for a firm perſuaſion of the continuance of that candour and ſupport, from my fellow-citizens, which I have ever experienced. I beg you, gentlemen, of both houſes of the legiſlature, to accept my ſincere thanks for the obliging and honorable manner in which you have pleaſed to notify me of the election, by your very reſpectable committee—and at the ſame time I wiſh you to be perſuaded, that if by an unremitted attention, and faithful diſcharge of the duties of the office, according to my beſt ability, I can in any degree be inſtrumental in promoting the proſperity and happineſs of the people, it will gratify one of the firſt wiſhes of my heart.

I will only add, that I now am prepared to take the oaths, and ſubſcribe the declaration required by the conſtitution, as previouſly requiſite.

His Honor MOSES GILL, Eſq. followed, and in a ſhort, impreſſive ſpeech, declared his readineſs to take the uſual oaths.

The oaths, &c. of office being adminiſtered, his Excellency and his Honor retired; and the two houſes ſeparated.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

On Tueſday laſt, the clergy and delegates of the PROTESTANT Epiſcopal Churches of the Commonwealth, met in Convention, at Trinity Church, and received their firſt Biſhop, the Right Reverend Edward Baſs, D. D.—After the neceſſary documents and certificates of the Biſhop's choice, acceptance and conſecration, were read by the Rev. Dr. Parker—the Rev. Dr. Walter delivered the following Addreſs, in the name of the Convention:

Right Reverend Sir,

It having pleaſed the divine wiſdom in his condeſcenſion to the wiſhes and prayers of that portion of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal church, which is planted in this commonwealth, to place an Epiſcopate at its head, and thereby for the firſt time to give to it a complete organization; we felicitate our brethren and ourſelves, that this appointment has fallen to one who poſſeſſes in ſo eminent a degree the requiſites which inſpiration points out as eſſential in one who is to fill ſo important a ſtation; one who excels in meekneſs, gentleneſs, gravity, juſtice, purity, and ardent piety; a lover of God, and of good men; tenacious of and zealous for the truths to be taught; one who is reaching forth and advancing faſt towards the heavenly prize, the high calling of God in Chriſt Jeſus, and both by his exhortations and examples leading the flock committed to his charge in the ſame joyful and happy track.

For ourſelves we receive you with exultation as our common friend and father, and engage to render you all that affectionate reſpect and ſubmiſſive attention which is due to your place and rank—and we flatter ourſelves that beneath your parental care we ſhall be united as a band of brothers—and walking together in peaceful fellowſhip, ſhall have the great pleaſure to ſee our church, the church of the redeemer increaſe and multiply.

Long may you poſſeſs your honours! Long may we enjoy your preſence! and late, very late, may He who holds the keys of the inviſible world, remove you from this ſeat of dignity on earth, to a ſeat of eminence proportionate among the ſpirits of the juſt, made perfect in the kingdom of his father.

W. WALTER.

In the name, and by order of the convention.

To which the biſhop was pleaſed to return this affectionate anſwer:

My Dear Brethren,

It is with much pleaſure that I meet you upon this occaſion—eſpecially as it gives me an opportunity of congratulating you upon the complete organization of our church. God Almighty grant it may grow up into Him in all things who is the head, even Chriſt—from whom the whole body fitly joined together, and compacted by that which every joint ſupplieth, according to the effectual working in the meaſure of every part, maketh encreaſe of the body, unto the edifying of itſelf in love.

I thank you for your affectionate addreſs; and as for the favourable expreſſions in it concerning me ſo much beyond what I have any pretenſions to the uſe I ſhall make of them will be to remind myſelf of what I ought to be. Thoroughly ſenſible of my incompetency for the important ſtation in the church which you have aſſigned me, I ſhall greatly rely on your advice and aſſiſtance upon all occaſions, as the exigence of caſes may require.

In our endeavours to promote the intereſts of the church of Chriſt in this dioceſe, ſomething will depend upon me, and much. Reverend Brethren, upon you—and give me leave to obſerve, that much alſo will depend upon our brotherly correſpondence and cordial harmony and agreement among ourſelves—beſides the great pleaſure of living together in unity, it will be holding forth a good example to others; and it is enjoined upon us that we be examples to the flock. That our united efforts may be happily ſucceſsful for the edification of the church, and rendering it truly reſpectable and flouriſhing, ſhall ever be the wiſh and prayer of your faithful ſervant, and affectionate brother,

EDWARD BASS.

NEW YORK, June 8.

Capt. Charles White, late of the brig Trio, which was condemned at the Havannah, arrived yeſterday from the above place in the brig Flora. He informs us, that one of the Carthagenia fleet (a light ſhip) had arrived there before he ſailed, with the news that all the remaining ſhips were taken by an Engliſh two decker, and a frigate; they having on board two millions of dollars, beſides other valuable property.

A full and ſatisfactory confirmation of the above is alſo received by Capt White, of the Suffolk, who in the lat. of 28, between the Florida ſhore and the Bahama banks, fell in with three Spaniſh frigates, and a four gun ſchooner, who had been ſent out for the purpoſe of picking up the ſcattering veſſels of the above convoy; as the Engliſh, not being able to man the whole, had ſtripped ſeveral of the ſhips of their *valuables*, and then let them go—This was communicated to Capt. White by the Spaniſh commodore. Should this fail of convincing any one, it is ſtill further corroborated by Capt. Church, of his Majeſty's frigate Topaz, who, on the 2d inſtant, boarded Capt. White, and gave him ſimilar information to the above. The number of Spaniſh veſſels taken was ſuppoſed to be about twenty five ſail.

June 10.

Capt. Pratt, from Carthagena, informs that a Spaniſh frigate, with the vice-king on board, and and about nine millions of dollars, ſailed from Carthagena while he lay there, and arrived ſafe at the Havanna the 12th of February, and ſailed from thence for Cadiz the 20th of April.

He further informs, that while there, 8 veſſels, 1 ſhip 6 brigs and a ſloop, ſailed from Carthagena for the Havanna, under convoy of a ſchooner of 14 guns,—that about the 17th of April, three were taken by an Engliſh 20 gun ſhip, three had arrived at the Havanna, and two miſſing. They were laden with ſugar, coffee, cocoa and indigo—valued at three millions.

BALTIMORE, June 6.

The brig Fanny, of Baltimore, capt. Richard Fiſher, from St Thomas's to Cape Francois, was captured the 1ſt May by a Britiſh 74 gun ſhip, and ſent into the Mole, the cargo which was flour, hoiſted out, every barrel boared and the crew interrogated ſeparately; after which capt Fiſher had permiſſion given him either to ſell at the Mole or to proceed under convoy to any other Britiſh port; flour at the Mole would only bring ſeven dollars per barrel, of courſe capt Fiſher proceeded to Jeremie, where flour was ſo plenty that it would not ſell at any price. Capt Fiſher mentions that one convoy of nine and another of three American prizes had been ſent down to Jamaica, and that there appeared to be a determination to capture all American veſſels bound to or from French ports.

The ſchooner William of Baltimore, capt Francis Smithwick, on her paſſage home from Jacquemel, was captured on the 8th May, by the Hind letter of Marque, and ſent into Jeremie, the capt. detained as a priſoner, and the ſchooner ſent down with two others to Jamaica, under convoy. Capt. Smithwick writes that a convoy with nine American prizes had ſailed a few days before for Jamaica, and that report ſaid orders were given to ſend thither all American veſſels bound to or from French ports as good prizes.

June 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Port-au-Prince, to another in this city, dated May 7, 1797, received per the Ardent.

"The Britiſh are determined to take all veſſels bound to or coming from French ports—There are upwards of 20 ſail in this place, excluſive of the convoys going daily to Jamaica from the Mole.

"By the laſt convoy from the Mole to this place, I have ſeen John Adams's Proclamation calling the ſtates together. Should they not lay an embargo, every veſſel bound to the Weſt Indies will fall a ſacrifice either to one ſide or the other, as the French barges are out as thick as bops."

ALEXANDRIA, June 13.

A gentleman from Richmond informs us, that Mr. MARSHALL has ſignified his intentions of accepting the appointment of Envoy to France.

Friday laſt arrived the ſchooner Exchange, Capt. Magruder, 18 days from Granada.

Capt. M. left Grenada the 20th May, three days before he ſailed the ſhip Antigua, Planter, arrived in 30 days from London, who informs, that all the American veſſels in England were arming in expectation of a war with France, and that in conſequence all warlike ſtores had riſen 25 per cent.

Extract from the Log Book.

May 24, ſpoke ſloop Riſing Sun from Nevis, bound to New York, 6 days out—all well.

May 30, was boarded by the privateeer brig Princeſs Royal, belonging to Bermuda, ſhe examined our papers and overhauled our hold, the captain informed us, that ſhe ſailed from Porto Rico with the Engliſh ſquadron that attacked that place, 700 black rangers were landed under the guns of the fleet, every one of which were killed or taken, with all their officers. The fleet, after ſuffering conſiderably, were obliged to leave the place, and had arrived at Martinique and Antigua.

All was quiet at Grenada, the Brigands were all taken, or had left the Iſland, except a very few who remained in the Mountains.

Letter from the Honourable RICHARD BRENT, member of Congreſs from this diſtrict, to FRANCIS PEYTON, Eſq. of this town, dated

Philadelphia, June 4, 1797.

My dear ſir,

The ſame poſt which carries you this letter will probably convey information that the doors of Congreſs, have on yeſterday been ſhut. As I am aware that there is a general apprehenſion prevailing, that Congreſs may during its preſent ſeſſion, lay an embargo, you and others may be induced to expect, that, during the period of ſecrecy, our deliberations were directed to this object. To obviate this ſuſpicion, and the inconveniencies which may be produced by its exiſtence, I take the earlieſt occaſion to inform you that the doors of Congreſs were ſhut to receive ſundry propoſitions which were brought forward; the diſcuſſion of which it was ſuppoſed by ſome would be moſt adviſeable with cloſed doors. However, after the propoſitions were ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Houſe, it was determined by a conſiderable majority, that they did not from their nature, require ſecrecy; and that the conſideration of them ſhould be taken up with open doors. It may be proper, further to remark, that there has been no propoſition for an embargo, nor is there, as far as I am able to form a judgment of the meaſures that will be adopted, any probability that any embargo will take place.

I muſt refer you to the next poſt for a more ample detail of our political concerns, as the lateneſs of the hour prevents me from entering more at large on this ſubject.

I ſhall rely on you to make the above communication as ſpeedily and generally known as poſſible.

I am, ſir,
With eſteem,
Yours, &c.

RICHARD BRENT.

FREDERICKSBURG, June 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, to his friend in this town, dated June 8.

"The moſt particular news I have to communicate, is from the gentlemen who bring it from Ireland.—There is the devil to pay there! The United Iriſhmen amount to upwards of 200,000 men. Your brothers (*maſons*) are all in that ſociety, particularly thoſe of *Strabane*, as likewiſe all the Linen Cloth Merchants. They are divided into ſocieties of 36 each, and 5 members does the buſineſs of the ſociety. The greateſt thing in their favour is that it promotes an union in religion; in conſequence of which they have got a number of the militia to join them, and from being a few, they amount to what I before mentioned of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of Ulſter. Their oath is to ſacrifice every thing to obtain an equal repreſentation in Parliament—you know what chance they have for obtaining that by fair means, and if they ſhould oppoſe government what will be the conſequence!

"You may depend they are doing every thing in their power to prepare for the worſt. Trade of every kind is at a ſtand, and the linen buſineſs gone to nothing.

"The Rev. Mr. Hamilton near Derry has been murdered. He had ſent ſome reſpectable countrymen (on ſuſpicion of ſedition) on board a frigate without trial, in conſequence of which ſome of their friends broke into his houſe and killed him."

RICHMOND, June 16.

Yeſterday an elegant entertainment was given to *Gen. Marſhall*, at the Eagle Tavern, by a number of the moſt reſpectable citizens of this city and its vicinity. The principle which actuated this public diſplay of civic feſtival, was not only to expreſs our approbation of the choice of the Preſident in our worthy fellow citizen; but to evince our moſt ardent deſire of a happy reconciliation of the difference which at preſent unhappily exiſts between our ſiſter Republic and the United States.—Among the company we obſerved his Excellency the Governor, the Attorney-General, ſeveral members of the Executive Council, of the Aſſembly, &c. and other citizens of diſtinction. The feſtival was cloſed with the utmoſt hilarity, a number of patriotic toaſts were given; and when "*ſucceſs to the embaſſy of Gen. Marſhall*," was drank, the tears of affection flowed from the patriotic eye of every *true friend* to the *real* intereſt and happineſs of his country. In fact, the whole entertainment fully diſplayed *the feaſt of reaſon* and *the flow of ſoul*.

We underſtand that *Gen. Marſhall*, will leave this town on Monday next, on his way to Philadelphia, there to join his colleague, *Judge Dana*, and to proceed to *France*, on the buſineſs for which they are appointed.

PETERSBURG, *June* 20.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Smith's reſolution authoriſing merchants to arm their veſſels, was rejected in the Houſe of Repreſentatives the 8th inſtant.

On the 9th inſtant, Mr. Blount offered reſolutions to the following effect:

Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made by law to place 80,000 of the militia of the United States, in equal proportion from the ſeveral ſtates, in requiſition.

Reſolved, That proviſion be made to authoriſe the purchaſe of thouſand ſtand of arms, to be depoſited in the ſeveral ſtates, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in each.

Mr. Blount thought that a well organized ſyſtem of internal defence, was all that was required at the preſent criſis. He was againſt thoſe means of defence which hazarded our peace, and might be a bar in the way of an accommodation.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) ſaid he ſhould not oppoſe Mr. Blount's reſolutions, but they appeared to him calculated to do little or no good. The principal object of the call of Congreſs he conceived to be to take meaſures for the protection of our commerce, and of courſe of our revenue, which depended on it; this could not be effected by thoſe reſolutions.

Mr. Thatcher objected to the phraſe *requiſition*. However fond that gentleman (meaning Mr. Blount) might be of the French phrates, he did not wiſh to imitate them in their expreſſions in our legiſlative acts. He had no objection to the holding ſuch a number of men in readineſs. He hoped the ſentiment would be expreſſed in American language.

Mr. Blount ſuppoſed he ſhould be told, becauſe he uſed the word *requiſition* in his reſolutions, that he was one of the factious. He believed if the gentleman looked over the old congreſſional proceedings, he would find that the demands made upon the ſtates were called *requiſitions*. He had, however, no objection to any other word which had the ſame meaning. He thought the objection a trifling one, and ſuch as the gentleman ought to be aſhamed of making.

Mr. Thatcher replied, that he did not often ſay any thing of which he was aſhamed; that he ſaid nothing about *French factions*; but, it was an old ſaying, "*that a guilty conſcience needs no accuſer.*"

Mr. Blount ſaid with warmth, that no man, in no place ſhould caſt upon him ſuch an inſinuation with impunity.

[We underſtand that Mr. Blount has ſince challenged Mr. Thatcher—but the latter refuſed to receive it.]

Mr. Blount agreed to modify his reſolution as follows—

Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be authoriſed to call on the Executives of the ſeveral ſtates, to take meaſures to organize and hold in readineſs 80,000 militia, including officers and privates, to be apportioned among the ſeveral ſtates in proportion to their number of white inhabitants, viz.

The reſolution was then adopted. The ſecond reſolution offered by Mr. Blount, after ſome conſideration, was withdrawn.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) obſerved that he had waved a conſideration of the 3d and 4th reſolutions [introduced by him on the 3d inſtant] in order to paſs to the 5th—but as the committee had decided againſt arming merchants veſſels, he ſhould propoſe another reſolution to the committee. It was well known that the three frigates which had been agreed to be manned, would not be ready for ſea for ſeveral months; in the mean time there might be occaſion for ſome armed veſſels; he ſhould therefore ſubmit to them the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the Preſident of the United States ought to be authorized by law to provide a farther naval force, whenever, in his opinion, the circumſtances of the country ſhall require the ſame; and that dollars be appropriated for that purpoſe.

Several members having mentioned that they had no objection to the reſolution, provided it was ſo modified as to go no further than to protect our veſſels within the juriſdiction of the United States—and Mr. Smith having declared that he had no other object in view—the reſolution was adopted by the committee in ſubſtance as follows:

Reſolved, That proviſion be made by law to authoriſe the Preſident of the United States, ſhould circumſtances hereafter make it neceſſary, to purchaſe galleys or other veſſels, for the defence of the United States.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM this Town, a likely Sorrel HORSE, 5 years old this ſpring, 14 feet 10 inches high, has a bob tail and ſhod all round, he has a ſmall blaze in his forehad, and trots and gallops—from every circumſtance I am led to believe him to be ſtolen; if ſo, I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars for the Horſe and Thief—but if he has only ſtrayed away, I will give Ten Dollars.

REDMOND CODY.

Peterſburg, June 19, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, he has opened a Tavern at HICKS's FORD, on the north ſide of the River, where he flatters himſelf his accommodations will meet the approbation of Travellers.

BELFIELD STARKE.

Hicks's Ford, May 4, 1797.

The following interesting Intelligence is copied from the Philadelphia Gazette, Extra, of the 12th instant.

PEACE.

From the BOSTON CENTINEL, *June 7.*

Yesterday afternoon arrived here the ship Telemachus, Capt. Prentis, in 30 days from Liverpool, by whom we have received London papers to May 4th which contain Paris news to April 28th—much later than before received. These papers abound with events of the greatest magnitude.

The article most interesting to America, contains well corroborated accounts, that PRELIMINARIES of PEACE had been signed between the Emperor and the French Republic, having been concluded by the Archduke Charles and Gen Buonaparte.

The events which led to this measure, were an unexampled series of victories by the French army in Italy, over the Austrians, in which the latter lost between 15 and 20,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners; great quantities of ammunition, military stores, provisions, &c. and two millions worth of quicksilver from the mines of Idria. Our corroborations of this intelligence are—First, Mr. Fox, in the British house of commons, the 3d of May, announced the event, and Mr. Pitt did not contradict it—Second, the French Executive Directory, on the 26th April, in a message to the council of five hundred, say, a dispatch from Gen. Moreau, is terminated by the following postscript:

"A courier which I received this morning from general Buonaparte, announces to me, the signing of the Preliminaries of Peace with the Emperor." This message created the liveliest emotion of joy, as the harbinger of peace. Third, The Directory in another message on the same day, to the council of five hundred, respecting the French colonies, say, "The constitution ought not to be put in authority until after peace; but every thing announces that this peace will be concluded in less than a month." ☞ It may be necessary here to state, that the reason why the Directory did not receive a courier from Buonaparte, announcing the above events, as early as general Moreau, was that general Buonaparte in order to stop the useless effusion of blood, directed the courier he sent with the intelligence to proceed to Moreau's and Hoche's armies on the Rhine, before he went to Paris. Fourth, general Vernier, governor of Strasburgh (on the Rhine) announced by sound of trumpet on the 24th of April, a letter from general Ragnio to general Vandamma, as follows, "I have the pleasure to inform you, general, that the Preliminaries of Peace have just been signed by the army of Italy; and an armistice has just been proclaimed between the Austrian army and that of the Rhine and Moselle, and in consequence you will cease all hostilities, and the advanced posts will remain in the same position." This event caused unusual demonstrations of joy at Strasburgh, which was brilliantly illuminated. At Paris numerous discharges of artillery announced the peace—business was suspended—and the streets and gardens resounded the shouts of Vive la Paix! Vive la Republic!—Fifth, General Leclare arrived at Paris from the army, left the two generals settling the preliminary terms of peace. General Buonaparte required, that the formal acknowledgement of the French Republic, by the Emperor, should be expunged from the treaty, as the Republic stood not in need of it, for its existence. A number of less prominent occurences convince us, that peace now exists between the French Republic and the Emperor of Germany.

It will be asked, does the peace include Great Britain? We can give no decisive answer on this head—A Paris paper of April 26, says, "The Directory also reckon on a peace with England:"—And on the 2d of May, the British parliament voted 1,280,000l. loan to the Emperor—likewise provision for guaranteeing 3,500,000l. to be raised on account of the Emperor. This was on the day the news arrived of the Emperor's having made peace; the officiality of which Mr. Pitt seemed unsatisfied with; but told the house, if it was necessary to stop the loan, it could be done in any stage of the bill.

The conditions of the Peace are variously stated. Some say that "Austria consents to the boundaries of the Rhine and the Alps, and the liberty of Lombardy and Mantua." Others state the conditions to be, "1st. the independence of Italy, 2d. the cession of Upper Austria to the Prince of Orange, 3d. the expences of the war to be paid by the Emperor"—☞ These terms are only editorial conjectures.

The French armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine, both passed that river about the 19th of April. Gen. Moreau's attacked, and carried, at noon day, the strong post of Kehl, and before 7 o'clock, planted the tri coloured flag on the battlements of that very Kehl, which they had defended for fifty-two days, against Prince Charles and all the vigour of his veteran army. Gen. Hoche established his position on the right side of the Rhine, after a pitched battle, and three actions, in which he took 7000 prisoners, 27 cannon, 7 standards, and 60 waggons.

A Serious Mutiny

Broke out in the whole British channel fleet, the 15th April. On that day, when Admiral Bridport ordered the fleet to prepare for sea, instead of weighing anchor, the crew of the Queen Charlotte gave three cheers as the signal of disaffection—as the plan had been premeditated, the rest of the crews followed: The officers thunderstruck, could do nothing. They were soon all confined, and ropes hung from the foreyard arm in terroism to the unpopular of the fleet.

Deputies from each ship repaired on board the Queen Charlotte, a first rate; and the mutiny, in consequence of an intemperate procedure of Admiral Gardner, assumed the most alarming aspect. The demands of the seamen were an advance of pay to 30s. per month; a due allowance of provisions; a more equal distribution of prize money; and the displacement of several obnoxious officers. These demands created the most alarming apprehensions in the British ministry; but they were complied with in the fullest extent. Admiral Bridport communicated to the crews the concession of the government, and a pardon from the King; on which they all returned to their duty. The contagion spread through every part in England; but at the sailing of the Telemachus, order had been restored.

A new loan for 18,000 000l. was carried in the house of commons, May 2, 193 against 50.

No intelligence had been received from Mr. Hammond, who had been sent to Vienna on a pacific embassy.

Twenty one counties, cities and towns, have petitioned for peace and the dismission of Pitt. Other counties, &c. were assembling.

May 4th, 3 per cent, consol, 48¼.

CAUTION.

THE Public are hereby warned not to take an assignment of a note, executed by me, to Mr. Richard Stuart, for the sum of 65 pounds, as I am determined not to pay the same; he having failed to comply with his part of the contract.

JOHN STORY.

Petersburg, June 19, 1797. (3*)

CAME to my Plantation in Greensville county, near the College, sometime last summer, a Dark Red

STEER & HEIFER,

Supposed to be three years old last spring, marked with a swallow fork and half moon in the left, and a nick under the right ear. Posed up, and appraised to forty shillings each

WILKINS GOODRICH.

June 19, 1797. (3*)

A leisure hour to Employ.

THE subscriber during his short stay here, having experienced a considerable degree of convalescence, and anticipating a greater restorative from the salubrity of the atmosphere and purity of the water, intends a further participation of such estimable benefits by a longer local residence; but fearing the pernicious effects of mental, as well as corporeal lassitude, from a torpidness of action, he wishes to counteract the dreaded debility by application of the stimulus *employment*, which he flatters himself, will also heighten the tone of his pecuniary system; and being a student of the *Lex Mercatoria*, he more properly applies to its professors, than to those of the *Materia Medica*; any merchant therefore, having need of his assistance in bringing up Books, or otherwise facilitating the burthen of business, by leaving a line at the Printing-Office, will be duly attended to by

AMANUENSIS.

N. B. Being conversant in the adjustment of Estates Accounts, he offers his services to such Executors, whose time will not admit their attention to liquidating the too frequent intricacies of Estates arrangements.

June 15, 1797. (cp tf.)

THE Commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded between his Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November 1794, having this day constituted their board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also, specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said Article.

"Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants and others, his Majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of various lawful impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened; so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases, where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot, for whatever reason, be actually obtained, had, and received by the said creditors, in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and compleat compensation for the same to the said creditors; but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is, to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the Board.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Commissioners Office, No. 8, South Sixth Street, May 19th, 1797. (8)

Samuel Myers & Brothers,

WISH to sell the HOUSE and LOT in Blandford, now in the occupancy of Mr. Ebenezer Stott; possession to be given on the first day of April 1798.—The terms will be made known at their Store on Bollingbrook-street.

Petersburg, June 13, 1797.

THE Copartnership of SAMUEL MYERS & BROTHERS, will be dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of August next. Those, therefore, who are indebted to the said firm, are earnestly requested to make payment without delay; and those who have claims, are desired to exhibit them.

SAMUEL MYERS.
M. M. MYERS.
SAMSON M. MYERS.

Petersburg, June 13, 1797.

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

Have just received their SPRING ASSORTMENT, amongst which are,

The following GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hose and Gloves, Silk and Muslin Shawls, Muslins of every discription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Ostrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muslinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyson, Hyson skin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FANMILLS.

Petersburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he still continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant arts of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. To the education of youth, especially the female sex, this beautiful accomplishment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a constant source of variegated amusement and pleasure. He also professes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the most reasonable terms. He will wait on any person at their own house, where it is not convenient or agreeable for them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther distant than thirty or forty miles, provided a sufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, so as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that must necessarily accompany such an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, so that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Petersburg, May 3, 1797. eotf

N. B. His School-House is in Bollingbrook street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

BLANK BONDS,
At this Office.

A variety of Copper Stills,

WITH Goose-Necks, and Pewter Worms—and an assortment of Silver Watches—for sale at the store of Allen Raines, in Old Street. As the above articles will be in town only for a few days, they will be sold very low for Cash or Tobacco, if applied for soon.

June 19, 1797.

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable and reduced prices for Cash or produce.

Petersburg, March 12, 1797. tf.

GIBSON & MACKENZIE,

Have just received,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale, two doors above the Printing-Office, Bollingbrook street.

Petersburg, June 8, 1797. (3w.)

J. M'DOWEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has received at his store, in the house formerly occupied by Richard Stuart, joining Dr. Massenburg's, in Sycomore-street: a quantity of Herrings and Shads; Tar; West India Rum; Northward ditto; French Brandy, Peach and Apple ditto, Wines; Molasses, Sugar; Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Candles, Soap, Hyson and Green Teas, a few pieces of Cloths, Cassimers, Calicoes and Linens; which will be sold low for cash, &c.

Petersburg, May 8, 1797. (tf.)

DR. ISAAC HALL,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extensive assortment of fresh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jesuits Bark,

of the very first quality:

Red and Black Lead, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spanish-Brown and Yellow-Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a considerable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furnished powdered in the best manner, or in the quill. Any one who wishes to supply himself with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application.

Petersburg, March 6, 1797. tf

Petersburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly, passed last session, for the purpose of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Causeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is proposed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000	Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
8 do. last drawn	500	ditto	1500
486 Prizes			11800
1074 Blanks			
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is			15000
Left for the purposes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Post Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commissioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-house on Thursday the first day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finished. The Prizes will be paid so soon as the drawing is finished, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Those Prizes which are not applied for within six months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commissioners.

Petersburg, March 18, 1797.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's wagon at Petersburg, on the night of the 29th of May last, a dark Bay HORSE, 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 7 or 8 years old, has a knot on his near side, and one on his off shoulder, occasioned by the gore of a bull; and has a knot on his back occasioned by the saddle.—Any person who will deliver said Horse to Mr. Daniel Eanes of Petersburg, or the subscriber of Prince Edward county; or give such information so that I get him again, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

OWEN SMITH.

June 12, 1797. (3)

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOE, *Esq: of Mount Airy Virginia,*

A Beautiful Grey

full fifteen hands and a half high, will Stand the enſuing Seaſon at my Stable, in Greenſville county, 45 miles from Peterſburg, and 6 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Seaſon, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money muſt be paid at the ſtable door, and the Five Guineas may be diſcharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1ſt day of Auguſt, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. Good and extenſive paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been ſo often publiſhed, that it is unneceſſary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greenſville, January 28, 1797. eotf

CHANTICLEER,

WILL be let to 20 Mates, at FIVE GUINEAS the Seaſon, to end the 10th of Auguſt, payable then.

Chanticleer is 15 hands and an half high, 4 years old the 13th of this month, of uncommon length, large bone, and beautiful form. He was got by Wildair, his dam by Pantaloon; his grandam by Traveller; great grandam by Mark Anthony; great great grandam by Ariſtotle; great great great grandam from Bonny Laſs, out of the imported Bonny Laſs, by Old Jolly Roger.

CHANTICLEER has won already Five Purſes and Sweepſtakes, and has never been beaten, except when he flew the courſe.—He won the 30th of May laſt, at New-Market, the 1ſt day's Purſe of £. 100, four mile heats, although lame and very much injured by a ſwet that had been given him ſix days previous to the race—beating Mr. Bland's Dungannon, by Medley; Slow and Eaſy; Gonfannon; the Mountain Leader; and Mr. Macklin's Widair horſe called Purſe Bearer, run by Major Cocke.—Gonfannon had won at New-Market the 1ſt day's Purſe the Fall preceeding; and Purſe Bearer had won many purſes and ſweepſtakes in North Carolina and Virginia, had never been beaten but once, except by Chanticleer.

The horſes were timed by ſeveral experienced gentlemen—the firſt heat was run by Chanticleer in 8 minutes 2 ſeconds, being the everage time; Col. Ruffin making him run it in 8 minutes precifely; the longeſt by Col. Kennon was 8 minutes 4 ſeconds—this is ſhorter time than it has ever yet been known to be run in Virginia even by aged horſes.—Chanticleer's condition ſhould be recollected, and that he was not four years old—the termination of the race proved that in bottom he was never ſurpaſſed.

The ſubſcriber would wiſh only mares of the running breed.—He has excellent and ſecure incloſures, but will not be liable for accidents.

SAMUEL TYLER.

Weſtbury, Charles City county, June 12, 1797. } (3w.)

The noted thorough-bred Horſe

PRESIDENT,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtore at Poplar Mount, Brunſwick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Moſby's ferries, and 10 miles from St Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the ſeaſon, five dollars the ſingle leap, and one and ſixpence to the groom; mares may be enſured for twenty dollars—the ſeaſon will commence the firſt of March, and end the 10th of Auguſt.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, riſing nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horſe on the continent. Good and extenſive paſturage well enclоſed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the moſt moderate terms, and the boys ſent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horſe Clockfaſt, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betſy Baker, Poll alſo brought Young Flimnap, ſo noted for his performances any diſtance. Preſident is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been ſucceſsful having taken a purſe at Newbern, and diſtancing ſeveral fine horſes; alſo at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full ſeaſon, and it is the opinion of all the beſt judges who ſee him perform, that he is equal to any horſe on the continent, for either ſpeed or bottom

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunſwick, February 20, 1797.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, to lay off a Town at Hicks's Ford, on the North ſide of Meherrin River, on the land of the Subſcriber.

BELFIELD STARKE.

April 6, 1797. (tAug.)

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FOR SALE,

AVERY valuable Tract of LAND, lying in Dinwiddie county, 14 miles above Peterſburg, on Hatcher's Run, containing by ſurvey 681 acres, with a plantation ſufficient to work ſix or eight hands to advantage, under good fences, and all neceſſary houſes, viz a dwelling-houſe, kitchen, meat-houſe, dairy, grainary, ſtables, and barnes; with an apple orchard of 180 trees, a peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees—The quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco, and every kind of grain that is commonto be planted in this part of the country. Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt of November next, and he Land will be ſhewed by Mr. Heartwell Leath, who reſides on the premiſes. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM WILLS.

Wakefield, March 18, 1797. 3m

FOR SALE,

AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

TOWNSEND's Spain,
Anderſon's Commerce,
Jefferſon's Notes on Virginia,
Cheſterfield's Letters,
Chatham's Life,
Coſtigan's Sketches,
Gil Blas,
Montague's Letters,
Stern's Sentimental Journey,
Lady's Library,
Law of Bailments,
Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Smith's Eſſays,
Life of Chriſt,
Harvey's Meditations,
Cooke's Voyages,
Cook's Life,
Family Female Phyſician,
Family Phyſician,
Cullen's Practice,
Cheſelden's Anatomical Tables,
Bell's Surgery,
Schrevali's Lexicon,
Quincey's Lexicon,
Bollingbrooke on Hiſtory,
Boſſuet's Univerſal Hiſtory,
Davidſon's Virgil,
Sterling's Virgil,
Alexander's Virgil,
Pope's Odyſſey,
Homer's Iliad,
Lavater's Phyſiognomy,
Bennett's Strictures,
World Diſplayed,
Winterbottom's Hiſtory of America,
Guthrie's Geography improved, with Maps,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Morſe's Geography,
Edward's on Affections,
Waſhington's Letters,
Preſident's Speeches,
Lee's Memoirs,
Epiſcopal Prayer Books,
Hopkinſon's Works,
Johnſon's Works,
Thompſon's Works,
Pope's Works,
Shakeſpear's Works,
Stern's Works,
Milton's Works,
Bollingbrooke's Works
Peter Pindar's Works,
Godwin's Political Juſtice,
Hiſtory of Woman,
Goldſmith's Animated Nature,
Coxe's Switzerland,
Kame's, on Criticiſm,
Kame's Sketches,
Davies's Sermons,
Newton on the Prophecies,
Winchester on the Prophecies,
Don Quixote,
Mirror,
Spectator,
Looker-on, a Modern Periodical Publication,
Raynal's Indies,
Robertſon's India,
Plutarch's Lives,
Coxe's View of the United States
Henry's Britain,
Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory,
Smith's Eſſays,
Marmontel's Tales,
Zimmerman on Solitude,
Arabian Nights,
Roderic Random,
Rambler,
Sherlock's Diſcourſes,
Hiſtory of France,
—— of England,
—— of Court of Berlin,
—— of American Revolution,
—— of French Revolution,
—— of Maſſachuſetts,
—— of Vermont,
—— of New Hampſhire
—— of Nova-Scotia,
Nicholſon's Philoſophy,
Fergusſon's Aſtronomy,
Fergusſon on Civil Society.

Together with a variety of other Books too extenſive to be here enumerated

ALSO,

Several Novels, Romances and Fables, in French and French and Engliſh—Greek, Latin, French and Engliſh School Books—Maps and Prints—Writing Paper—Quills, Ink Powder, &c. &c.

And

THE AMERICAN FARMER's GUIDE, a valuable Treatiſe on the management of Stock, raiſing Manure, and enriching and improving Lands.

PETERSBURG, April 18, 1797

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE.

THAT valuable place the ſubſcriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouſe, 58 from Peterſburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the beſt ſtands for a Store, being central of a wealthy ſettlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nan[illegible], remarkably free and eaſy to work, the greateſt part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good ſprings convenient, and one of the beſt places for raiſing of hogs, &c.—there is enough cleared land in the beſt order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings conſiſt of a very convenient dwelling houſe, ſituated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two ſtory high, three chimneys with ſeven fire places—alſo ſeveral other buildings which will anſwer for a Store, and other out houſes. Any further deſcription is unneceſſary, as the purchaſer would wiſh to view the premiſes, which may be ſeen at any time on application to the ſubſcriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I aſk being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a diſcount of 12½ per cent. ſhall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

Blank Bills of Lading

For ſale at the Office of the Printer hereof.

FOR SALE,

By virtue of a deed of truſt executed to the ſubſcriber by WILLIAM VAUGHAN, to ſecure a debt due to WILLIAM ARCHER; the ſubſcriber will offer for ſale, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on the third Tueſday in July next;

A HOUSE and LOT in that part of this town which is called Pocahuntas. The lot is bounded by the river, and by the lot of John Edwards. JOHN THOMSON.

Peterſburg, June 12, 1797. (3)

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land lying in Amelia county, 21 miles above Peterſburg, on Wintecomake creek, containing 4 or 500 acres, with a plantation ſufficient to work 6 or 8 hands to advantage, under good fences; a very good tobacco barn 50 feet long, and ſome negro houſes—the quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco and every kind of grain that is common to be made in this part of the country. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately, and the land will be ſhewed by Col. Vivion Brooking, who lives near the place, and inform the purchaſer the terms, or apply to the ſubſcriber.

HENRY T. BROOKING.

Brunſwick county, May 2, 1797. (2m)

LAND & NEGROES for SALE

On Saturday, the firſt day of July next, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, for ready money,

THE Tract of Land at preſent in the occupancy of Mr William Barret, containing about 500 acres, ſituate on Cox's Road, about 12 miles above Peterſburg, in the county of Dinwiddie.—The dwelling houſe on the ſaid land is large and commodious—there are all other convenient out-houſes. It is a good ſituation for a tavern, where one is at preſent kept by Mr. Barret.—The land will anſwer well for the culture of corn and ſmall grain—the ſale will be at the ſaid tavern. At the ſame time and place will be ſold alſo, for ready money, about 15 or 20 likely SLAVES, MEN and WOMEN. The above ſale takes place purſuant to a deed of truſt, executed by Mr. Richard Smith, of Dinwiddie county, for the ſecurity and payment of the debt and intereſt in the ſaid deed expreſſed.

JOHN JAMES THWEATT, Truſtee.

June 13, 1797. (tdſ)

I WISH TO SELL,

THAT well known Plantation in Prince George county, near the old Courthouſe, containing about 300 acres, not more than one half cleared, and that which is to cut, remarkable well timbered with Pine, Oak and Hickory growth; the Land remarkable free and eaſy to work, and think I may with propriety ſay, as fertile as any to be found in the neighbourhood; there is, I ſuppoſe, 70 or 80 acres of valuable low ground, the chief of which is crouded with fine Aſh growth; it is remarkably well wattered, and bounded on the north by Baily's creek, which is navigable to the higheſt part of the land for a ſmall veſſel—It commands a view of James River, and has many local advantages, ſuch as being very convenient to Mills, the Courthouſe, Church, and is within 7 miles of Peterſburg, and 3 of City-Point by water. If time ſhould be an object with the purchaſer, it will not be diſagreeable to the ſubſcriber.

ANTHONY PENISTON.

Dinwiddie, June 15, 1797. tf.)

I WISH to ſell 4666 2-3 acres of MILITARY LAND in one ſurvey, on the waters of the MIAMI, North-Weſt Territory.—Application to the ſubſcriber will be attended to.

ERASMUS GILL.

May 28, 1797. (tf)

STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA, HALIFAX DISTRICT.

In Equity, April term, 1797.

Elizabeth Piper, and Edward Hall, adminiſtrator of Dolly M'Nair; Henry Skipwith, Executor of James Milner, dec. and others.

FORASMUCH as the Defendant Henry Skipwith, hath not entered his appearance, and proof being made to the ſatisfaction of the court, that the ſaid defendant is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: It is THEREFORE ORDERED, that the ſaid Henry Skipwith, put in his anſwer to the ſaid Bill, on or before the firſt equity day in next term, or the Bill will be taken pro confeſſe againſt him; and that this order be publiſhed three weeks ſucceſſively in the Peterſburg Gazette.

Copy from the minutes.

(6*) ROBERT FENNER, Clk & Maſter.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY the 7th day of May, from Seth Ward in Lunenburg county, a Negro Woman by the name of PRESSE, about 20 years of age, has thick lips and talks very plain and ſenſible, is a little round ſhouldered; carried off with her a check linen petticoat, a ſtriped rapper, and copperas and white ſtriped habit; I expect ſhe will change her name, and try to paſs for a free woman, I am ſure ſhe will try to make down the country and perhaps to Peterſburg.

All maſters of veſſels are forwarned taking in any ſuch ſlave, ſhe is a noted runaway in the lower parts, and has been in public gazettes ſome time laſt ſummer, ſhe ſays ſhe is well acquainted in Peterſburg, City Point, and Broadway. Any perſon that will take up and ſecure the ſaid negro in any jail ſo that I get her again, or return her to me, ſhall receive the above reward SETH WARD.

June 1, 1797. (3w)

☞ Subſcribers who are indebted to the Printer hereof, for more than one year's Newſpapers, will oblige him, by diſcharging their accounts.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Dinwiddie, Crawford and Co. are hereby informed, that the ſubſcribers have appointed Captain Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg county, their attorney, to collect the debts due the ſtore at Mecklenburg, formerly under the direction of William Turnbull; and the debts due the ſtore in Charlotte county, kept at Halls, under the direction of Robert Burton and William Duncan.

They have likewiſe appointed Mr. Nathan Flecher, of Brunſwick, their attorney, to collect the debts due the ſtore formerly kept in that county, by Thomas Crawford.

They have alſo appointed Mr. Patrick Walker, of Warren county, North Carolina, their attorney, to collect the debts due the ſtore formerly kept by William Cole and others, in that county.

The books containing the tranſactions in theſe different ſtores, are put into theſe gentlemen's hands, who are fully empowered to ſettle the accounts and grant diſcharges.

Thoſe indebted to the ſaid concern for dealings with David Ruſſell, in Blandford, or Robert Turnbull, in Dinwiddie;—alſo thoſe indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their ſtore in Peterſburg, under the direction of William Cole, will pleaſe take notice, that the ſubſcribers are excluſively authoriſed to collect the ſaid debts, by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, and by the ſaid Companys; and that their receipts, and the receipts of their attornies abovementioned, will only be good againſt the debts.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a partner in both concerns, and attorney for D. C & Co.

COLIN CAMPBELL, attorney for D. C. & Co. and James King, Sen.

Peterſburg, May 24, 1797 (tf)

NOTICE.

ALL perſons are hereby forwarned from purchaſing of William Meanley, of the county of Dinwiddie, any of the following Slaves, to wit, George, Hannah, Mima, Randol, Armiſtead, Pat, Cib, Nancy, Billy, Lurani, and Gerge; or from purchaſing of the ſaid William Meanley, any part of his ſtock of Cattle, or Horſes; and all perſons are hereby informed and notified, that I have purchaſed the ſaid property, and that I have a bill of ſale from the ſaid William Meanley.

JOHN MEANLEY.

Dinwiddie, June 5, 1797 (6)

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the late Devereux J Manley, dec. are requeſted to make them known as ſpeedy as poſſible, that proviſion may be made for diſcharging the ſame—and all thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate, will pleaſe to take notice, that all accounts remaining unſettled the laſt of Auguſt next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without reſpect to perſons.

JOSEPH BADGER, acting Ex'or.

Peterſburg, May 24, 1797. (9w.)

NOTICE.

BEING under the neceſſity of leaving the State for ſome time, I have appointed James Byrne, attorney at law, my attorney in fact, to act for me in my abſence—therefore thoſe indebted to me as ſurviving partner of John & Edward Jeffers, or as executor of John Jeffers, dec. are requeſted to make payment to him. The great indulgence already given precludes all claim to any in future. I have in conſequence thereof inſtructed him to inſtitute ſuits for the recovery of ſuch as are not immediately diſcharged.

EDWARD JEFFERS.

June 5, 1797. (6)

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave this place in the courſe of three months, and to reſide in the town of Norfolk; all perſons having juſt claims againſt him are deſired to bring them forward for ſettlement, and he hopes all thoſe that are indebted to him, either by account or otherwiſe, will make immediate payment, that he may be thereby enabled to diſcharge every juſt debt.

eo4 JOHN DUDGEON.

June 6, 1797.

The Subſcriber has juſt Received,

And for Sale at his Store in Old-Street,

Four Hhds. LOAF SUGAR.
Twenty Barrels BROWN Ditto.
Two Tons [illegible]
5 Hhds. Weſt-Inda RUM.
10 Ditto New England Ditto.
10,000wt. of COFFEE.
150 Sacks of SALT.

All of which will be ſold low for caſh, or country produce.

JOSEPH T. BLANCHARD.

Peterſburg, May 18, 1797.

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing Office*, Peterſburg

(If applied for ſoon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of theſe Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing teſtimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

OLD LONDON

PARTICULAR MADEIRA,

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN LE MESSURIER.

May 30, 1797.